Cuba.

have been 3,000 persons of the reconcentrado class. Upon May 24 many of them were in

potators, rice codfish or jerked beef, six ounces of commeal, four ounces of sugar,

two ources of lard, and an ounce and a-half of beans. Medical attention has cost little.

The Cuban physicians promine gratis and the Cuban druggists sell at cost. Such a ra-

tion and medical attendance would have

saved 2,500 souls in Matanzas and tens and tens and tens of thousands in western

The Red Cross society has a permit from Weyler to go even into the rebel camps. General Blance doubtless would extend every

facility for its work now, as it must be done

only in the fortified towns, and only for obedient subjects of Spain. Fifteen cents a day and the Red Cross should save a life. A few thousand dollars would save the rem-

nants of the rural population of western

DISSATISFACTION AMONG CUBANS.

Conservatives Not Pleased with

Spain's Change in Policy.

HAVANA (via Key West, Fig.), Nov. 21 .-

La Lucha, in a recently published editorial,

expresses doubt as to the sincerity of the

friendship for Spain professed by the Amer-

Reports from Matanzas say that the con-

reconcentrados. Of the reconcentrados in Matanzas, numbering more than 50,000, sev-

enty-nine died in two days thirty-seven

Horrible episodes are of daily occurrence

among the reconcentrados. After lying for three days upon the sidewalk in front of a

house in Matanzas a poor negro woman who was suffering terribly and was unable

to move, was carried away by a flood caused

by a heavy downfall of rain. A short time afterward her dead body was discovered a few blocks away and at last reports was sill

lying in the gutter.

A cab driver who was carrying a sick man to a hospital observed that his passenger was dying and dragged him from his cab,

leaving him on the curbstone, where he

finally died. Cases similar to these are of frequent occurrence. Reports from Candelaria say that a man

who was suffering from smallpox was driven by the authorities into the insurgent camp

at Celadal Negro. Pinar Del Rio province,

Marshal Blanco has appointed thirty-four

ion, have returned to the insurgents. Smallpox is raviging the neighborhood of the insurgent headquarters in Pinar del Rio

nd there are in the hospitals and the hil's

percos suffering from the disease.

surgents in the province, including the bands which have recently entered the prov-

ice under Mayia Rodriguez and other

tatement that the insurgents in Pinar del Rio are abundently supplied with ammuni-tion. Seventy of General Velasco's men

ave arrived at Pinar del Rio suffering from younds received in recent engagements.

The financial situation of the military adninierration is bad. The soldlers have not ocen paid in eight months. There is a scar-

many towns no meat has been obtainable

or many days.

General Logada, sub-inspector of the sealth department, said recently to the cor-

espondent of El Imparcial of Madrid, that here were actually 35,000 soldiers in the

espitals in Cuba and that about 15,000 of his cumber were not suffering from any

isease, but simply from need of nourish

A band of insurgents recently fired on the

wn of San Nicholas, in Hayana province. Rio Seco, province of Hayana, reports that

fresh band of insurgents, well armed and

equipped, has arrived in that visinity. The

clock at night, to make inquiries as to the

ng that the inmates were Americans. The inaurgents, it is reported, have

fur government reservation.

ared 150 mules from the Consolation del

oito and Zayes leave the beard of directors of the party, it being asserted that they

re too pronouncedly Spanish to succeed in

supposed to be beri-berl. Three Havana specialists have been sent to diagnose the

Captain General Blanco has called for a

public subscription on behalf of the af-flieted persons and has himself subscribed

raided the farm of San Nicoles Casa Blanca,

near here, and captured a number of horses and carried off a quantity of rifles. The

Havana police, assisted by inhabitants of the

General Parrado arrived today with the

insurgent Colonel Jose Cuervo and Major Adono Cuervo, who, with fifteen insurgent

cavalrymen and thirty-seven infantry, sur-

USELESS TO PROSECUTE CRIME.

Judge of New Mexico Court is About Discouraged.

SANTA FE. N. M., Nov. 21.—In the district

court in Rio Arriba county, in the case of

Epifamo Jaramillo, Sandoval and P. Salazar

A small party of insurgents last

pursued them.

dispatch from Madrid says

eader of the band is not known.

the meat supply for the hospitals and

It is stated by a prominent resident

ican government and says:

SYLVESTER SCOVEL.

Half Has Not Been Told of Distress Among Insurgents.

PEOPLE ARE DYING CFF BY THE THOUSAND

Many Beautiful Little Villages Are Now Cities of the Dead.

GUARDED BY DOGGED SPANISH SOLDIERS

Direct Result of Huddling People Together as Reconcentrados.

BUT FEW LEFT IN MANY OF THE TOWNS

At Matanzas Alone Over One Hundred Persons Die in a Single Day-Terrible Tale of

Horror.

(Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) MATANZAS, Cuba, Nov. 16 (via Tampa, Fla., Nov. 21).-(New York World Cablegram -Special Telegram.)-The half of the story of suffering in Cuba has not been told. In Havana and its suburbs the streets are dotted with beggars, the hospitals are overflown with starving innocents and the spare barracks are filled with the destitute and dying. But from Havana to this place there is a succession of small cities almost free from sickness and hunger. Nobody is left there. The once swarming population is gone. They are cities of the dead. Protecting forts overlook empty houses. Pallid, ragged Spanish soldiers guard a few-very few-human Very soon they will have only themselves to protect. They need it. It is almost a question whether Weylerism has almost a question whether Weylerism has In Jaruco, about 65 per cent of the deaths not been as awful for them as it has been are caused by starvation, and the same is Campo Florida, San Miguel, Minas, Jaruco.
Bainoa, Aguaicate, Mocha and Buena Vista
were trebled and quadrupled in population
by Weyler's concentration of the surrounding country people under the rifles of their te sets of little forts. The loyal dient farmers took their furniture and their babes in ox carts, their cows and pigs wives and children on foot and built long streets of palm-pillared, raftered, thatched and sided houses. Today tothing remains but the wood. The animals have been taken, all articles of value have been changed into

bread, and the people, everything having been used up, are dead. en used up, are Our thin stopped at each place mentioned We counted only twenty-five women and children and three men in the palm house There are two trains a day. They are the great events of each miserable twenty-four hours, and we counted twentyeight spectators. There should have been visible 5,000. There were at least 15,000 to 20,000 reconcentrados in those palm is rk villages when Weyler's victims first began to die and we counted twenty eight. CHANCE TO DIE GRADUALLY.

Matanzas, a city of 50,000 inhabitants, bas given its "reconcentrados" much better chances for dying gradually than has any of the silent villages first mentioned. Muci meat has come here from Florida. The The people are rich, the water is good, some charitable efforts have been made by the citizens, the city government has filled in swamps and made boulevirds to give work to the docks and 500 others in various parts to the destitute. Yet in Matanzas, out of the island have joined the revolution as scheme formulated six years ago for an Intere are today not more than 3,000 left, were pardoned under the recent proclamating the resulting that the contingent as part of the army. The contingent as part of the army. The contingent never reached a degree of substantial contingent as part of the army. and they are barely alive. The streets ar full of tottering ones. The cafe doors frame for begging women and chidren, the publi square has a living skeleton for each of its beautiful shrubs and trees, the dold earti-go to the cemetery loaded with bodies three deep. The mayor of Matanzas publicly said a few days ago that 13,000 reconcentrades had been brought to town. Seven thousand of them last February and March, on Wey ler's first order, with the first arrivals, ha a little money and some cattle. Then straggled in or were brought in the remaining 6,000. There have been no considerable arrivals for three months.

When the number was highest the gov ernor of the province sent 30,000 to be dis-tributed among several small towns nearby It is almost certain that 96 per cent of those are dead. It is certain that 7000 of the remaining 10,000 have died. This ap paling fact has been proved in several ways. The houses occupied by the reconcentrade have been counted and the dead estimated from the difference between the average number of occupants now and when most crowded. This checks with the average present number per house multiplied by the number of houses. That only 3,000 remain clive is a very moderate statement. The civil register of the city only hints at the awful loss of life. It is official and does not record its many qu'et buria's in the fields to avoid the danger of waiting days t secure the permit necessary for a poor man's body. It shows 2.340 deaths of reconcentry It shows 2,340 deaths of reconcentra dos, or about one-third the actual sad figure.

HIGH DEATH RATE. present death rate of forty starving ones daily had it been constant since the beginning of Weyler's regime, would have wiped out the whole 10,000 before now. The tel daily death rate carries from cixty to seventy. On November 6 123 ded. Phy-sicians claim the daily oversge should be eighty. At this rate in little more than year Matanzas will be a graveyard and i less than three months there will be no more reconcentrades. Although the tions may change for the citizens of Matan-

Ceneral Blanco's relief measures although humane, are wholly inadequate. If carried out by the local authorities they come too late. Soldiers' rations even with beef and cornmeal added, will kill than they will cure. The anaemic condition of the wretched hipe's here is such that expert medical testimony dooms one-half of the 3,000 reconcentrados left to death, and if the 3,000 reconcentratos left to death, and if the rations issued are the same the Spanish soldiers here now barely exist on the same testimony declares that at least 2,000 will die. The starying are not likely to get even that much. One of the highest officials who would be entrusted with the issuing of rations has said within three days: "We're not going to pay any attention to Blanco's

The money raised for feeding the starving has been mostly stolen. The change of offi-cials has let this out through the intense hatred of the Spanish reformist for the Spanish conservative. An income tax of 3 per cent was levied for the care of the hungry and collected. The present officers charge the former officials with putting most of it in their pockets. The amount raised was considerable; the work done was next to nothing. Six thousand dollars went in wages at 15 cents a day and downward for swamp filling. Two hundred men worked on a boulevard two weeks and paid most of their money back to the officials for the food they were ompelled to buy in certain places. With a week a leading Spanish merchant slapped the former mayor's face after taxing him and the former governor with this and other stealings. Another example is the barracks built for the reconcentrates, which appears on the books to have cost \$16,000. The material was taken from dismantled buildings, the labor was compulsory and the buildings, the later was constructed than \$2,000. With such a record and the boast, "We are not going to pay attention to blanco's orders," the Spanish authorities of

"We are not going to pay attention to plance's orders," the Spanish authorities of Mainreas cannot be expected to give to the starving the care they require.

FEEDING AMERICANS.

To show how cheaply the dead could have been kept alive but a glance is necessary at

want. Since the American agent came upon that date only half a dozen have died, and Operations of the Last Year Reviewed by it has cost but 19 cents a day for each per-son at war prices for food bought in Matan-zas City. The daily ration is six ounces of Secretary Alger.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FUTURE

Progress of Senconst Defenses and Outline of Coming Needs Occupy a Prominent Place\_Army in Good Condition.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- The report o Secretary of War Alger is composed very largely of the reports of the various departneats of the service, with brief comment on the recommendations contained therein. The work of distributing supplies to the Mississippi flood sufferers is detailed and the officers complimented for the manner in

which the duty was performed. The engineer department details the work of creeting coast defenses and placing guns therein. The total armament proposed under esent plans consists of a total of about thirty-two 16-inch guns, 200 12-inch guns, 180 10-inch guns, 100 S-inch guns, 250 heavy rapil-fire guns, 1,032 12-inch mortars and twenty-four 10-inch mortars. These figures vent the sailing from the ports of that country of expeditions in aid of the insurgents, and does not respond in other ways to Spain's efforts to come to favorable terms, it is useforts to come to are subject to slight changes as the work 12-inch guns out of a total of about 480 required under present projects, and for 232 mortar emplacements out of a total of about servatives having become enraged at the change in the government's policy are disturbing public order. Ex-Mayor Crespo initiated the disorderly conduct by publicly giving offense to Senor Armas, the new civil

The aggregate of all appropriations for gun and mortar emplacements prior to the act of June 6, 1896, amounts to \$3 521,000. At the beginning of the fiscal year these funds governor of the province. The chief of police followed Senor Crespo's lead by endeavoring to prevent aid being given to the suffering had either been expended or alloited for the following emplacements: Eight 12-inch, twenty-one 10-inch, seven 8-inch, two rapidfire and eighty 12-inch mortars. Since then sixteen 12-inch, sixty-one 10-inch, twenty-six 8-inch, fourteen rapid-fire and 152 mortar perishing from hunger. Yesterday seventeen deaths were reported, a large proportion of which were the result of starvation. emplacements have been authorized and are being constructed. By the end of the year it is hoped to have mounted in these emlacements fourteen 12-inch, fifty-seven 10inch, nine 8-inch, six rapid-fire guns and 112

mortars.

Tre ordnance department recommends and the secretary heartily concurs in the recommendation that the guns and means for mounting them contemplated in the scheme of coast defense be provided for as rapidly as possible. The necessity of providing a reserve of field and heavy artillery is also

The Board of Ordnance report mentions the failure of experiments with the Haskell multicharge gun and no further experiments will be made with it. The 10-inch Brown segmental tube gun is expected to be ready for trial by July 1. The Crozier-Buffington drappearing gun carriage has creven a success for coast fortifications and to render them of the most effective range finders of various patterns have been designed, but no type definitely decided upon. Satisfactory results are being obtained in the manufac-ture of smokeless powder.

GOOD RESULTS IN RECRUITING. where threats were made to hang the man if he was not taken away.

On Wednesduy evening the remaining cane fields on the plantation Portugaiete, owned by Dr. Manuel Calvo, were denative born, 2,046 of foreign birth. Total enlistments, 5,280; re-enlistments, 3,005; per centage of native born recruits, 83 1-3; 41,050 new employes at the customs house. Of applicants rejected, slightly over 83½ per these five are native Cubans and the recent of the number seeking enlistments; these five are native Cubans and the re-mainder Spaniards and reformists. The au-2,791 rejected as allens and 2,333 for illit tonomists are greatly disgusted by these appointments. Sixty persons employed about Discharge of the fifty-three Indians com-

tial success as useful soldiers.

The character and efficiency of men in the ranks was never higher. Short term of serv ice, elimination of disadvantageous element through purchase or order, careful recruiting, physical training, instruction, athletico. Pinar del Rio, according to an official re-port, that there are only 1,300 armed in-cipline, have placed in the army men of good cipline, have placed in the army men of good character and conduct, fine physique and highly efficient. Officials and press speak warmly of army men when brought in contact with militia at camps of instruction and

The inspector general in his report says To obtain the utmost effectiveness, exercises simulating war are as imperative as the prior training of the individual soldier and funds should be appropriated for field memeuvers, combined when practicable with the national guard. With the passing of the veterars skilled in handling large bodice of troops, this subject demands serious and rompt attention.

The number of trials by general courts

martial was 1,384, which is 102 less than last year. There has also been a decrease of 127 in the number of trials by inferior courts-martial. The number of convictions of desertion was 244, which is twelve less than last year and 274 less than during the twelve months ending August 31, 1894. WORK ON MISSOURI RIVER

The Missouri river commission again calls attention to the fact that the progress of work for the systematic improvement of the river by continuous work by reaches is seriouely interfered with by requirements of law which specify numerous localities, sep-arated by many miles, where work is re-The police recently visited the house of George W. Hyatt, chief of the relief department of the United States consulate, at 12 quired to be done, notwithstanding a reduc-tion in the money provided by ecogress for the work. The results obtained on this river estination of a quantity of food which had have shown beyond question the practicabeen taken into the house during the day. The female inmates, becoming frightened, refused to open the door and insisted upon being informed of the object of the officers' visit. The police finally retired upon learnbility of controlling the river, holding its banks, and giving ample changels for navi-gation; but the cost and uncertainty of permanence of the work and the slow progress heretofore made have been such as to discourage those interested in the effort to im prove the river for such a distance as would give promise of building up its commerce to a degree commensurate with the cost of the work. Scaor Giberga, deputy to the Soun-ish Cortez and leader of the new autonomist party, is on his way to Cuba, where he will enter the automonist party on condition that Senors Monteros, Cu-

During the year the channel through the Great Lakes between Chicago, Duluth and Buffalo was practically completed, and its importance to the interests of navigation

enormous. The commerce passing through the St Marys Falls canal during the navigable sea-son of 1896 comprised 16,239,061 tors of freight, valued at \$195,146,842, and through the Detroit river about 27,900.520 tons, valued at \$300,000.000.

inducing the insurgents to accept autonomy under their leadership. Senor Jose Galvez will remain chairman of the party.

About seventy of the inmates of the Matanzas jall have been stricken with what is lished, and five supplemental volumes were printed and put in the hands of the indisease and the sick persons have been transferred to more healthful quarters, where they will be provided with medicine and nourishment, while other steps have been taken to avoid an increase of the epidemic. When these shall have been disdexers. tributed, as they will be before the close of the present fiscal year, the entire series of the records of the two armies that relate of the records of the two ampaigns will have a short time many mills and factories been completed, 113 volumes in all, of nearly 120,000 octave pages. The Atlas contains 178
The rainfall for the last month or so has plates, embracing nearly 1,000 battle and been too light to afford relief. Owners of the cantaign maps, sketches and reproductions

of photographic and other views.

The records remaining unpublished relate o prisoners and to organization, maintenance etc., of the two armies, requiring in all twenty more books. By the close of the current fiscal year, the work of compilation of these records will probably be completed and at the present rate of publication four years will be required to finish the whole

work, the expenditures upon which now reach very nearly \$2,590,000. The condition of the Indians is better day then it has been for many years, and during the lost year there has been no serious disturbance of the peace. The Indians are making rapid orogress toward permanent settlement and semi-civilization. It was a settlement and semi-civilization. It was a torman on the car which was going in the wise provision of congress that outborized the president to detail experienced officers of the army to act as indian ogouts, and I trust this system will be continued. The number of indian children that are now receiving the advantages of school education is very large, and it is having a very excellent effect upon the condition of the tribes, as well as upon their progress as a Charles Snowden, colored, aged 29 years.

SUFFERING IN CUBA the books of the United States agent who is caring for destitute American citizens. There have been 3,000 persons of the reconcentrade. WORK OF WAR DEPARTMENT pastoral and an agricultural people. Their MEIKLEJOHN'S NEW POST IN ALASKA.

OMAHA, MONDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 22, 1897,

Within the past year, as is of course well known, the great territory of Alasko has opened up a new problem. It is probable that opened up a new problem. It is probable that within another year a very large number of people may be gathered there, estimated by many conservative men us high as 100,000, and I urgently suggest that some adequate measures be adopted by which a military force can be sent to that territory, if need be, to guard persons and property. In a remote country where there are no laws, and the territory very extensive, there is great danger that there may be much lawlessness. donger that there may be much lawlessness and need of a restraining force, and I there fore hope that large powers may be granted the executive, to provide as far as possible for any emergency that may arise. On the 20th day of September Lieutenant

On the 20th day of September Lieutenant Colonel Randull of the Eighth infantry, with two officers and twenty-five men, accompanied by a surgeon and three assistants, were sent to St. Michael to establish a post, and for the purpose of guarding property and preserving the peace. The command arrived safely on the 9th ultime. A millt-ry reservation, with headquarters on the Island of St. Michael. was created under orders of the 20th ultimo. The creating of further military reservations. in command of prudent officers, given some discretion, may best solve the problem. A boat for transportation and patrol on the Yukon and its tributaries will be essential, and authority is asked to provide one.

On account of the terrible rigor of the weather, and also the inducements for desertion, I recommend that the pay of the enlisted men serving there be increased, with the hope that extra compensation will be an inducement for a very high grade of men to enlist in that particular service.

CANNOT COME TO AN AGREEMENT. Negotiations for Reciprocity Treaty with France Delayed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- There is no im-WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—There is no immediate prospect of the conclusion of the reciprocity negotiations between the United States and France. Both governments have presented elaborate statistics to show their respective position in any reciprocity arrespective position in any reciprocity arrangement, but the matter has not progressed to the point where an agreement

Having presented the French side of the case from every- standpoint M. Patenotre, the French ambassador, has now referred the question back to his government and is awaiting instructions. He had hoped to conclude the negotiations before departing to his new post at Madrid, but this seems

of this month, but may deter his trip until the latter part of December. Mme: Pat-The new French ambaesador, M. Cambon,

As the reciprocity question is now before the authorities at Paris it is likely that M. Cambon will receive personal instructions and come here fully conversant with the

In the course of the negotiations an inti-mation has been made by the United States officials that a relaxation of the French re-strictions on American meat argument would be a product of the Department of California, and in-strictions on American meat argument would be a product of the Department of California, and argument of California, argument of California, and argument of California, arg strictions on American meat products would helpful in forwarding the reciprocity agreement.

GENERAL ALBERT ORDWAY DEAD. Santa Cruz, Los Angeles, San Pedro harbo

Hoffman house in this city. When death came the general's wife, his sister, Miss Emma Ordway; Dr. Pease, the attending the honorably discharged volunteer soldiers the honorably discharged volunteer soldiers.

bedside. General Ordway and his wife returned rom Europe last Wednesday. They engaged ooms at the Hoffman house. Next day the general was taken sick and he continued to grow weaker and weaker until 7:15 o'clock this evening, when he passed away. The general's death was doubtless hastened by the sid and recent events in connection with ils wayward daughter, Bettina Girard. The latter, a complete wreck, was a day or two ago transferred to a private sanitarium from Believue hospital. Owing to the pleading of his wife, who had become reconciled to her daughter. General Ordway, finally consented to the return of the prodigal and a reunion of the family in Washington was arranged. General Ordway's death is attributed by the attending physician to faundice and pleurisy, which developed from a cold con-

racted in Paris. WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21.—Judge Thomas Leverett Nelson of the United States district court of the district of Massachusetts, died at 11:30 o'clock this moraing at his home n this city after a long illness, aged 70

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 21 .- Captain J. F Chapman, for twenty-five years a prominent ship owner here, died this morning at his urburban residence, near Oakland.

NANTUCKET, Mass., Nov. 21.—Mrs. Eliza-beth McMillin, wife of General W. L. Mc-Millin of Louisiana, died here today of heart

SIOUX CITY, Nov. 21 .- (Special Telegram.) -Mrs. Charles Lamb died this afternoon from the effects of an explosion of gasoline here on Thursday. She tried to fill the tank in her stove without turning the fire out and was terribly burned. She leaves a husbind and two children. SHELTON, Neb., Nov. 21.—(Special.)—J.

C. Henian, one of Shelton's oldest and very respected business men, died Friday evening nd was buried today. The funeral was held from the Methodist Episcopal church, of which the deceased was a member. The Knights of Pythias lodge assisted in the services. Ex-Grand Chancellor Ford of Kearney officiated at the funeral service. NEW YORK Nov. 21—General Albert Ordway of Washington died at the Hoffman iouse at 7:15 o'clock tonight.

WATER SUPPLY NEARLY EXHAUSTED

itizens Compelled to Buy What They Now Use. FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 21.-Save for one water. The continued efforts of twenty men, who for two days and nights have been dyna-The publication of the official records was miting the Marmaton river bed for water base its argument that it was Thorn and not carried forward and five volumes were pubto supply the city, have failed, and last Mrs. Nack who planned and committed the night the water comcany's pump house began drawing wind and the cutive city supply was shut off. This condition is unprece-dented, and unless the men who are still at work with dynamics and powder can

> be forced to shut down. artesian wells are selling their water and at the shutdown of the pumping works last night raised the price.

bring water down from four miles above in

COLLISION BETWEEN MOTOR CARS.

Both Motormen Are Killed and Others BALTIMORE, Nov./ 21.-Because E. R. Merrick, a motorman in the employ of the Baltimore & Northern railway, disobeyed orders, officers of that road say there was a frightful head end collision th's morning on the fine, in which Herrick was almost instantly killed and William F. Horner, mo

Assistant Secretary of War Returns from Tour of Inspection.

VISITS THE WESTERN ARMY POSTS

Well Pleased with the Condition of Men and Their Surroundings At All Places He Inspected.

"The people through the western country are taking a deep interest in the Transmissippi Exposition. They look upon it as a western enterprise for the purpose of displaying to the world the vast riches of this section of the country and they are feeling the keen necessity that the western states should put on exhibit ut the exposition the best they have in order to make themselves

That is what Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn said yesterday, and he has had an opportunity for more than a month past to feel the pulse of the western people on the matter. He has just returned from an inspection tour of that length of time, which has taken in almost all the country west of the Missouri river, both to the north and south and as far west as the coast.

"The exposition is most thoroughly adver-tised throughout the west," continued Mr. Meiklejohn. "It was being talked about everywhere. I was not called upon anywhere to explain its scope, and all that was left for me to do at the banquets and receptions I attended and among the many people I met

Mr. Meiklejohn highly recommends Captain Ward, who has been appointed as the War department representative at the exposition. He occupied a similar position at the Nashville show and proved very satisfactory. WHERE HE HAS BEEN.

Assistant Eccretary Meiklejohn has been inspecting forts and barracks in the west since October 15. He went first to the De-partment of Missouri and Inspected the Jeferson barracks and the Fort Leavenworth hardly likely, owing to the many delays Military school. He then came to this city which are occurring.

He had expected to leave the latter part October 20. He then went to St. Paul, head-October 20. He then went to St. Paul, head-quarters of the Department of Dakota, and inspected Fort Snelling, Minn., Fort Keogh, enotre will not go until spring, owing to the severity of an ocean trip in midwinter.

Mont.; Fort Custer and the Custer battle ground and Fort Yellowstone. He spent three days in Yellowstone park with a view will leave Peris December 15, arriving here about the first of the new year. Mme. Cambon will not come to this country during the first year of the ambassador's From the park the assistant secretary of From the park the assistant secretary of the sub-assistant secretary of the s

poachers.
From the park the assistant secretary of war went to Fort Charrison and Fort Missoula in Montana. He then went to Fort Vancouver, headquarters of the Department of Columbia, and inspected that fort and also Fort Spokane, Vancouver Barracks and the proposed site for a new fort at Seattle. Fort Presidio, the coast defenses at Fort Mason, the military prison on Alcatraz island and the San Diego barracks. On this por-tion of the trip he visited also Monterey,

He Had Just Reversed from a European Trip.

NEW YORK, Nov. 21.—General Albert where he inspected Fort Bliss at El Paso. Ordway died at 7:15 o'clock tonight at the Fort Sam Houston at San Antonio and the physician, and Lieutenant Very, a close who served during the rebellion. He also friend and business associate, were at his inspected Fort Logan H. Roots in Arkansas and then the proposed rifle range at Arcad Mo., ninety miles from Jefferson be from Jefferson bar-

racks, and then came to this city. The assistant secretary of war expressed himself as highly pleased with the results of the inspection. He praises the excellent personnel of the enlisted men he saw every where, and commends the recruiting service for the care it is displaying in selecting recruits. Fully 90 per cent of the applicants are being rejected. Secretary Melklejohn also finds that the departments are everywhich he found all the posts,

WILL BUY THE RANGE. One result of the trip will be the purchase of the new rifle range at Aroidia, Mo. An appropriation has already been made for that purpose, but the purchase was postponed because last year when it was used by the army as a range m my of the men fell sick from malarial fever and this was reported to be caused by the unhealthful surrounding conditions. From his examination Assistant Secretary Melklejohn has come to the conclusion that the fever was caused by force morches and not by any unhealthy surroundings, and will therefore recommend the purchase. The range contains about 1,000 acres. Another result of the trip is the abandonment of Fort Custer on account of its unsant tary conditions and surroundings. The troops that were stationed there have been transferred to Forts Keogh, Harrison and Mis-

soula. Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn intended to conclude his inspection trio by visiting Forts Niobrara, Robinson and Meade in the Department of the Platte in company with General Coppinger, but this visit will have to be postponed, because of the necessity of his getting back to Washington before congrees convenes. He will be in the city today and will tomorrow go to Lincoln, where he will be tendered a reception by the Line Light Infantry of the Nebraska National Guard. On the following day he will return to Omaha and will stay Thursday, when he leaves for Washington. THORN TRIAL WILL BEGIN TODAY

state Will Have a Witness Not Here

tofere Summoned. NEW YORK, Nov. 21.-Martin Thorn will tomorrow be placed on trial for the second time for the murder of Guldensuppe. Thorn and Mrs. Nack will both appear on the stand or two artesian wells this city is without An important witness not subpoensed in the first trial will be Constantine Keehn, a barber, who worked beside Thorn for nearly a year. Upon his testimony the state will crime. Thorn's testimony will be equal to a plea of being an accessory after the fact. His part of the murder, he will declare, was merely to aid Mrs. Nack in disposing of the ghastly remains and protecting her by silence, claiming that the woman did the ghastly remains

> LUETGERT CASE COMES UP TODAY Defense Will Probably Ask for Continuance.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.-The Luctgert case will be called for a second trial at 16 c'clock tomorrow morning in Judge Horton's court. The state will announce its readi ness to go with the trial at once, but it is very probable that Attorney Phalen for the defense will ask for a continuance or a change of venue. Mr. Phalen is still examining the long record in the case and desires more time to prepare for the trial. He has not yet decided upon his associate in the case and may decide to conduct the

SHLLWATER, Okt. Nov. 21.-Attorney Van Martin, a former prominent lawyer

an Martin, a former prominent lawyer and politician, committed suicide in jail ness while awalting trial for embezziement and forgery. He had been out on ball, but was rearrested yesterday, charged with tampering with the jury list from which twelve men to try him were to be selected. Soon after being placed in jail he took a big dose of morphine and was past relief when his condition became known,

TEMPERATURE AT OMAHA.

our	rv .	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
n	. m	20	1 p. m.	30
n	. m	28	2 p. m.	33
n	. m	28	3 p. m.	33
n	. m	20	4 p. m.	32
n	m	30	5 p. m.	31
n	m	31	6 p. m.	31
n		33	7 p. m.	31
n		33	S p. m.	28
			D p. m.	25

Cold Wave in Northwest. CHICAGO, Nov. 21.-There was a general fatt in temperature of from 18 to 30 degrees throughout the northwest today. A drop of 20 degrees to 40 above was experienced in this city. Havre, Mont., and Medi-cine Hat, N. W. T., earried off the honors, the thermometer at both points registering 10 degrees below zero. The cold wave is moving rapidly eastward and will probably be followed by sleet and snow.

PUBLIC INTEREST IS DIVIDED. Spaniards Think of Weyler and

Autonomy for Cuba. (Copyright, 1897, by Press Publishing Company.) MADRID, Nov. 21 .- (New York World Cablegram-Special Telegram.)-Public in terest is about equally divided between the sensational preparations for the reception of General Weyler at Barcelona and the in creasing opposition of the protectionists and other adversaries of the Sagista government to conceding to Cuba autonomy in tariff

Nego intions for the pacification of the Philippine islands began some weeks ago, it is asserted in the military clubs. At first the insurgent leaders wanted, in addition to good terms for themselves and their followers, promises of reforms in the colonial govislands. It was intimated to the chiefs that the Spanish liberal government would re-organize the colonial system, but could not make any agreement to do so with the rebels in arms. The negotiations continued with some of the chiefs because some of the others refused to consider the struggle hopeless. At last, about the middle of Noto return to their homes unmolected and re-cover their confiscated property, the leaders to be liberally provided with means to go and live abroad if the authorities should ob-ject to their remaining in the colony. The governor general was authorized to consent to these terms if all the chiefs and the rebel bands would adhere to them ARTHUR E. HOUGHTON.

MUTINY IN SOUDANESE FORCES Four Officers and Fifteen Soldiers

Killed in the Attack. ZANZIBAR, South Africa, Nov. 21.-Particulars have reached here of a revolt among the Soudanese troops in Major McDonald's expedition in the lake country south of the equatorial provinces. It appears that the expedition was advancing into the interior from the Uganda country for a point as to

camp at Usoga. In the flerce fighting that followed Lieutenant Fielding Major Thur-ston, Launch Engineer Scott, Civil Officer Wilton and fifteen soldiers were killed. The wounded numbered thirty, including Captain MacPherson and Chief Civil Officer Jackson. The mutineers were finally defeated, after I sing 100 killed and wounded.

Major MacDonald has been joined by the Usoga native army, and it is hoped that he will be able to quell the mutiny in a few weeks. A detachment of Indian troops from Mobasa will start immediately to reinforce Major MacDonald.

FURTHER RIOTING IN AUSTRIA. Police Charge on the Mob and Kill

VIENNA, Nov. 21 -The hostility between the Christian socialists and the social democrats, which exists in all parts of Austria and frequently leads to sharp collisions between the rival partisans, has resulted in serious rioting at Gratz, the capital city of Styria, and the seat of important cotton and woolen manufactories. While the Christian socialists were holding a meeting there to day the social democrats forced their way in also finds that the departments are everywhere employing economy in the expenditure
of their appropriations. Finally he is much
pleased with the good sanitary condition in
which he found all the posts.

ay the social elementary force their way in
the meeting and pelted the Christian socialists with beer glasses. Some of
the invaders threw chairs and several of
the Christian socialists were bally burt. The promoters of the meeting rushed from the all and the disturbances were continued on the street outside.

The police and military were summoned but were stoned by the rioters. They then charged the mob with fixed bayonets, killng one person and wounding many of the ringleaders have been arrested. Five policemen were badly hurt. UNABLE TO LOCATE PROF. ANDREE

Expedition to Rescue the Acronau Returns Empty-Handed. TROMSOE, Tromsoe Island, Norway, Nov

21 .- The steamer Victoria, which was fitted out by the governor of Tromsoe, under instructions from King Oscar, to search for Prof. Andree, the missing aeronaut, and which left here November 5, has returned from Spitzbergen. It brings no news as to the whereabouts or movements of Frof. Andree, although exploring parties landed ten times at various points in Danmands islands. The Victoria was provisioned for eight months and carried a crew of fifteen men, Paul Bjoervig, the explorer, was one of the

VERDICT IS EXPECTED TODAY Trial of Arroyo Lynchers Comes an End.

CITY OF MEXICO, Nov. 21,-The trial of policemen and officials of police who took an active part in the killing of Arroyo, the would-be assassin of President Diaz, draws to a close and the verdict is expected to-

Gladstone in His Usual Health. LONDON, Nov. 21 -- A dispatch from Hawarden says Mr. Gladstone, concerning whose health an alarming rumor was wide; circulated here yesterday, is in his usual bealth and this morning walked to and fro between the castle and the village church, where he attended service.

Peace Reigns in Uruguny. MONTEVIDEO, Nov. 21.—The public is covering from the effects of the proic that followed the announcement last Friday of the arrest of Dr. Herrera y Obes by President Cuestas and the latter's assumption timing at his overthrow by force. The city

SETTLEMENT OF A FAMILY FEUD. Two Brothers on a Side, Four Guns

is tranquil.

Four Dend.

MANDEVILLE, La., Nov. 21.—Bayou Lacombe, a small settlement eleven miles east of here, has been the reene of a terrible tragedy. News has just been received here of a desperate fight between Arthur and Edward Jolie on one side and Laurance and Edward Cousin on the other, which resulted in the killing of all the parties con-cerned. Shotgurs and pistols were the weapons tased. The cause of the difficulty 's attributed to an old family feud. On account of the remoteness of the place and lack of the ordinary means of c tion the details are necessarily very meager

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Nov. 21 At Havre-Arrived-La Bretagne, from New York. At Queenstown-Salled-Etruria (from Liverpool), for New York. At New York-Arrived-La Champagne, from Havre. Salled-American, for Am-sterdam

At New York—Arrived—La Champagne, from Havre Bailed—American, for Am-sterdam. At Moville—Salled—Furnessia, from Glas-gow, for New York.

## ENGLAND FAVORS IT

Endorses the Proposed Commission for Eettlement of International Questions.

IS NOT JEA LOUS OF THE UNITED STATES

Trusts to Canadian Loyalty to Protect Great Britain's Interests.

WANTS IRRITATING QUESTIONS SETTLED

Many Subjects at Issue in Which it is Not Concerned.

CARES ONLY FOR WELFARE OF COLONIES

Disposed to Look Upon the Commission as Source of Great Good to Each of the Three

Countries, WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- There is good reason to believe that the British government will view with favor the formation of a com-

mission to clear up vexatious questions between the United States and Canada. The attitude will be important in the consummation of the commission plan, for the best efforts of the United States and Canada toward a general settlement could come to naught unless the imperial government approved the efforts and stood ready to give them official execution in the form of a treaty, At first the sharp differences aroused vember, the influence of Aguinaldo pre-valled and the rebels offered to surrender all led to the bellef that Great Brit-

by the recent Bering sea meeting their firearms and make public submission ain might stand to the way of a at places appointed by the authorities on commission which would discuss, among condition that the rank and file be allowed other questions such inversal subjects as other questions, such imperial subjects as the tariff. England has been tenacious in holding the advantages secured by Canada's preferential British tariff, and it was thought the colonial office at London would not view with favor any movement by a commission which would disturb this peaceful preferen-

ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT. It appears, however, that the British authe various irritating questions which have ong existed between Canada and the United States through the medium of a commission or otherwise, and that no idea is entertained that when the commission dealt with the imperial subject of the tariff it would involve any disturbances of the British-Canadian tariff relations. There are caid to be many articles, such as coal and fish, which are not exchanged between Great Britain and Canwhich information is wanting.
On October 19 last the mutineers, assisted by 150 Mohammedan tribesmen, atticked the camp at Usors. In the force field, the force field in the field in the force field in the field in t

ish trade with Canada.

The home government is said to be fully conscious of the advantages which Canada may secure in the extensive American mayket lying along its borders, and there is understood to be every desire to aid Canada in the enjoyment of reciprocal trade with this

RECIPROCITY IN OTHER DIRECTIONS. Already the British ambassador has been authorized from London to begin negotia-tions for reciprocity treaties between the United States and the British West Indian colonies. This is cited to show the favor which the London authorities exhibit toward securing the best reciprocal advantages for Dritish colonies. It is said the same view would prevail as to Canadian reciprocity. In any event, the work of a commission would be preliminary only, and It would

remain for the British government to give it effect by formal treaty. The subjects other than the tariff, such as border immigration, fishing in the great lakes, etc., are not of an imperial character and concern only the United States and Canada. In these it is said that Great Britain has no interest whatever, except to see them settled on terms satisfactory to Can-ada. The lake fisheries have been a prolific source of trouble. It is claimed that the fish of the lakes, particularly white fish, are being exterminated by the lax laws of some of the states bordering on the lakes, the destruction of the fish is said to be analogous to the destruction of the seals in Bering sea, and one of the subjects which Csuada would urge before the commission would be the protection of the fisheries in the lakes

SATISFIED WITH RESULTS. Prof. D'Arey Thompson, the British seal expert, having concluded his labors left to-day for Toronto, intending to reach New York in time to take the Lucania for Liver pool later in the week. His trip to Canada lo personal and has no connection with pending Bering sea negotiations. Prof. pending Bering sea negotiations. Prof. Thompson expresses himself as well pleased with the recent meeting of experts and with

with the recent meeting of experts and with the results arrived at.

Since the expert agreement was reached a protocol has been signed by Mr. Hamilin, chairman of the expert meeting, and by the secretaries, Mr. Venn'og in behalf of Canada, and Mr. Clark in behalf of the United States. This protocol eats forth the circumstances under which the meeting was held with the minutes of the proceedings and to some extent aids in the interpretation of the agreement by showing all the circumstances leading up to it. Sir Julian Pauricefote, the British ambas

sador, has been confined to his room for the last two weeks with a return of his old illment of rheumat'am. It prevented his tendance at the Bering sea meetings and in this and all other affairs of the embassy Mr. Adam, first secretary, has been in Mr. Adam, charge. In the meantime such questions as reciprocity with the British West Indies, the general arbitration treaty, etc., have been in abeyance, but they are likely to come up for discussion with the authorities here soon as Sir Julian is fully recovered.

PLANS FOR GOVERNMENT EXHIBIT. Omaha May Expect Something Very Fine at Its Show.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 .- (Special.)-The government proposes to give an exhibit at Omaha second to none heretofore made. Th members of the government brard, who had large control of the Nashville exhibit, have learned a great many things during their solourn at Nashville which will be of incalculable benefit to the government exhibit at Omaha. They recognize the importance of enlarging the exhibit in many particulars. and in curtailing others, and the experience gained at Nashville will prove of vast benefit to the government show at the Transmis-sissippi Expositi n. The Smithsonian insti-tution and the Nation i museum are already actively engaged in making a list of their exhibits for shipment to Omsha.

The manner of packing exhibits and arranging them for exhibition in vogue at the National museum is a most complete one and is the result of long experience and work on this subject. The boxes in which the objects intended f r exhibition are arranged are of a standard measurement, thirty by twenty-four inches. They can be used to enclose the articles and then brought into requisition as tables, or used in a number of different ways. The readitive number of different woys. The rapidity with which, under trained essistants, work can be carried on was exemplified at the Nashville exposition. The display of woman's handlwork, embracing the coarsest pottery, as well as the finest laces, was packed in the cases ready for shipment to Washington in two or three hours after the exposition closed. This is also true of the other de-partments, and the definess and speed in which government exhibits can be assembled was almost as much of a wonder to the Nashville people as the exhibits themselves